



Cambridge International AS & A Level

PHYSICS

9702/21

Paper 2 AS Level Structured Questions

May/June 2023

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Published

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Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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PUBLISHED**Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

PUBLISHED**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:**

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Science-Specific Marking Principles

1	Examiners should consider the context and scientific use of any keywords when awarding marks. Although keywords may be present, marks should not be awarded if the keywords are used incorrectly.
2	The examiner should not choose between contradictory statements given in the same question part, and credit should not be awarded for any correct statement that is contradicted within the same question part. Wrong science that is irrelevant to the question should be ignored.
3	Although spellings do not have to be correct, spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. ethane / ethene, glucagon / glycogen, refraction / reflection).
4	The error carried forward (ecf) principle should be applied, where appropriate. If an incorrect answer is subsequently used in a scientifically correct way, the candidate should be awarded these subsequent marking points. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.
5	<u>'List rule' guidance</u> For questions that require <i>n</i> responses (e.g. State two reasons ...): • The response should be read as continuous prose, even when numbered answer spaces are provided. • Any response marked <i>ignore</i> in the mark scheme should not count towards <i>n</i>. • Incorrect responses should not be awarded credit but will still count towards <i>n</i>. • Read the entire response to check for any responses that contradict those that would otherwise be credited. Credit should not be awarded for any responses that are contradicted within the rest of the response. Where two responses contradict one another, this should be treated as a single incorrect response. • Non-contradictory responses after the first <i>n</i> responses may be ignored even if they include incorrect science.

6 Calculation specific guidance

Correct answers to calculations should be given full credit even if there is no working or incorrect working, **unless** the question states 'show your working'.

For questions in which the number of significant figures required is not stated, credit should be awarded for correct answers when rounded by the examiner to the number of significant figures given in the mark scheme. This may not apply to measured values.

For answers given in standard form (e.g. $a \times 10^n$) in which the convention of restricting the value of the coefficient (a) to a value between 1 and 10 is not followed, credit may still be awarded if the answer can be converted to the answer given in the mark scheme.

Unless a separate mark is given for a unit, a missing or incorrect unit will normally mean that the final calculation mark is not awarded. Exceptions to this general principle will be noted in the mark scheme.

7 Guidance for chemical equations

Multiples / fractions of coefficients used in chemical equations are acceptable unless stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

State symbols given in an equation should be ignored unless asked for in the question or stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

Abbreviations

/	Alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point.
()	Bracketed content indicates words which do not need to be explicitly seen to gain credit but which indicate the context for an answer. The context does not need to be seen but if a context is given that is incorrect then the mark should not be awarded.
—	Underlined content must be present in answer to award the mark. This means either the exact word or another word that has the same technical meaning.

Mark categories

B marks	These are <u>independent</u> marks, which do not depend on other marks. For a B mark to be awarded, the point to which it refers must be seen specifically in the candidate's answer.
M marks	These are <u>method</u> marks upon which A marks later depend. For an M mark to be awarded, the point to which it refers must be seen specifically in the candidate's answer. If a candidate is not awarded an M mark, then the later A mark cannot be awarded either.
C marks	These are <u>compensatory</u> marks which can be awarded even if the points to which they refer are not written down by the candidate, providing subsequent working gives evidence that they must have known them. For example, if an equation carries a C mark and the candidate does not write down the actual equation but does correct working which shows the candidate knew the equation, then the C mark is awarded. If a correct answer is given to a numerical question, all of the preceding C marks are awarded automatically. It is only necessary to consider each of the C marks in turn when the numerical answer is not correct.
A marks	These are <u>answer</u> marks. They may depend on an M mark or allow a C mark to be awarded by implication.

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	work done per unit time	B1
1(a)(ii)	$(P = W / t \text{ gives})$ units: $\text{kg m}^2 \text{s}^{-2} / \text{s} = \text{kg m}^2 \text{s}^{-3}$	B1
1(b)	$(I = P / A \text{ so})$ units of I : $\text{kg m}^2 \text{s}^{-3} / \text{m}^2$ or kg s^{-3}	C1
	units of f : s^{-1} and units of A : m and units of v : m s^{-1}	C1
	units of k : $\text{kg s}^{-3} / [(\text{s}^{-1})^2 \text{m}^2 \text{m s}^{-1}]$ $= \text{kg m}^{-3}$	A1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	(component =) $4.8 \sin 30^\circ = 2.4 \text{ (N)}$	A1
2(a)(ii)	(8.2×0.50) or $(W \times 0.60)$ or (0.30×0.80) or (2.4×1.2)	C1
	$(8.2 \times 0.50) = (W \times 0.60) + (0.30 \times 0.80) + (2.4 \times 1.2)$	C1
	$W = 1.6 \text{ N}$	A1
2(a)(iii)	force = $4.8 \cos 30^\circ$ $= 4.2 \text{ N}$	A1
2(b)	$E = \frac{1}{2}Fx$	C1
	$0.32 = \frac{1}{2} \times 8.2 \times x$	A1
	$x = 0.078 \text{ m}$	

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(i)	$((\Delta)E) = mg(\Delta)h$ or $W(\Delta)h$	C1
	$= 0.30 \times 0.090$	A1
	$= 0.027 \text{ J}$	
2(c)(ii)	$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	C1
	$E = 0.044 - 0.027 (= 0.017)$	C1
	$v^2 = (2 \times 0.017) / (0.30 / 9.81)$ (where v = speed at A)	A1
	$v = 1.1 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	
	or	
	$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	(C1)
	$0.044 = \frac{1}{2} \times (0.30 / 9.81) \times v^2$ (where v = speed at B)	(C1)
	$(v^2 = 2.88)$ $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ (where u = speed at A) $2.88 = u^2 + 2 \times 9.81 \times 0.090$	
	$u = 1.1 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	(A1)
2(c)(iii)	(gravitational / resultant) force / weight is vertical	B1
2(c)(iv)	straight line with positive gradient starting from non-zero value of v_Y at time t_A to a time t_B	B1

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	(resultant) force (on an object) is proportional to / equal to the rate of change of momentum	B1
3(b)(i)	resultant force = e.g. $6.0 / 4.0$ $= 1.5 \text{ N}$	A1
3(b)(ii)	force $X = 1.5 + 2.0$ $= 3.5 \text{ N}$	A1
3(c)	from $t = 0$ to $t = 4.0 \text{ s}$: horizontal line at any non-zero value of X	B1
	from $t = 0$ to $t = 4.0 \text{ s}$: horizontal line at $X = 3.5 \text{ N}$	B1
	from $t = 4.0 \text{ s}$ to $t = 6.0 \text{ s}$: horizontal line at $X = 2.0 \text{ N}$	B1

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	$\rho = m / V$ or $\rho = m / Ah$	B1
	$p = F / A$ or $p = W / A$	B1
	appropriate algebra leading to $p = \rho gh$	B1
	e.g. $p = \rho Ahg / A$ or $\rho Vg / A$ or $\rho Vg / (V/h)$ and (so) $p = \rho gh$	
4(b)	there is atmospheric / air pressure	B1
4(c)	$\Delta p = \rho g \Delta h$ e.g. $(9.66 - 9.60) \times 10^4 / 8.0 \times 10^{-2} = \rho \times 9.81$	C1
	$\rho = 760 - 770 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$	A1
4(d)	$F = \rho g V$ $= 760 \times 9.81 \times 3.7 \times 10^{-4} \times 4.0 \times 10^{-2} (= 0.11 \text{ N})$	C1
	tension = $0.53 - 0.11$ $= 0.42 \text{ N}$	A1
	or	
	$F = (\Delta)p \times A$ $= (9.63 - 9.60) \times 10^4 \times 3.7 \times 10^{-4} (= 0.11 \text{ N})$	(C1)
	tension = $0.53 - 0.11$ $= 0.42 \text{ N}$	(A1)

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	infrared	B1
5(a)(ii)	$v = f\lambda$ or $c = f\lambda$	C1
	$f = 3.0 \times 10^8 / 8.4 \times 10^{-6}$ $= 3.6 \times 10^{13} \text{ (Hz)}$ $= 36 \text{ THz}$	A1
5(b)(i)	constant phase difference (between the waves) (with time)	B1
5(b)(ii)	$\lambda = ax / D$	C1
	$x = 22 / 8$ or 2.75 (mm) or $22 \times 10^{-3} / 8$ or $2.75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (m)}$	C1
	$a = (6.2 \times 10^{-7} \times 2.8) / (22 \times 10^{-3} / 8)$ $= 6.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$	A1
5(c)(i)	difference in distances $= 6.2 \times 10^{-7} / 2$ $= 3.1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$	A1
5(c)(ii)	phase difference $= 360^\circ$	A1

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	(number density =) $2.3 \times 10^{23} / (1.5 \times 10^{-6} \times 1.8) = 8.5 \times 10^{28} \text{ (m}^{-3}\text{)}$	A1
6(b)	$I = Q/t$ or $I = 172 / 2.5 \times 60$ or $I = 1.1(5)$	C1
	$I = nAvq$ $172 / (2.5 \times 60) = 1.5 \times 10^{-6} \times 8.5 \times 10^{28} \times v \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$	C1
	$v = 5.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m s}^{-1}$	A1

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Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	$9.6 = 6.0 + (I \times 5800)$ or $3.6 = I \times 5800$	C1
	$I = 6.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ A}$	A1
7(b)	$9.6 = 6.2 \times 10^{-4} \times (3400 + 5800 + R)$ or $6.0 = 6.2 \times 10^{-4} \times (3400 + R)$	C1
	$R = 6.3 \times 10^3 \Omega$	A1
7(c)	$(\Delta E =) 9.6 \times 330 (= 3170 \text{ J})$	C1
	final stored energy = $2.6 \times 10^4 - 3170$ $= 2.3 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$	A1
7(d)(i)	decrease	B1
7(d)(ii)	decrease	B1
7(d)(iii)	increase	B1

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Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)(i)	Y and Z have equal numbers of protons and (so) they have the same charge	B1
8(a)(ii)	Y has (two) fewer protons (than X)	M1
	(so) Y has less charge (than X)	A1
8(b)	(total) momentum before decay is zero or X has zero / no momentum	B1
	(total momentum after decay must be zero so) Y must have equal (and opposite) momentum to α -particle (so cannot be stationary / must have speed/velocity)	B1



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A marks	These are <u>answer</u> marks. They may depend on an M mark or allow a C mark to be awarded by implication.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	force / area (normal to the force)	B1
1(a)(ii)	$(p = F / A \text{ so units are}) \text{ kg m s}^{-2} / \text{m}^2 = \text{kg m}^{-1} \text{s}^{-2}$	A1
1(b)	unit of R : m and unit of t : s and unit of L : m	C1
	unit of ρ : kg m^{-3} or $\rho = m / V$	C1
	base units of k : $(\text{kg m}^{-1} \text{s}^{-2} \times \text{m}^4 \times \text{kg m}^{-3} \times \text{s}) / (\text{kg} \times \text{m}) = \text{kg m}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$	A1
1(c)	R contributes $4 \times 2\%$ or 8% (and L contributes 2%) so R contributes more (to the percentage uncertainty in k)	B1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	the point where (all) the weight (of the object) is taken to act	B1
2(b)(i)	(54×0.45) or (2.4×0.95) or $(T \sin 30^\circ \times 1.3)$	C1
	$(54 \times 0.45) = (2.4 \times 0.95) + (T \sin 30^\circ \times 1.3)$	C1
	$T = 34 \text{ N}$	A1
2(b)(ii)	resultant moment = $(54 \times 0.45) - (2.4 \times 0.95)$ or $(34 \sin 30^\circ \times 1.3)$ = 22 N m	A1
2(c)(i)	$(\Delta)E = mg(\Delta)h$ or $W(\Delta)h$	C1
	= 2.4×1.8	A1
	= 4.3 J	

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(ii)	$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	C1
	$= \frac{1}{2} \times (2.4 / 9.81) \times 3.4^2$ $= 1.4 \text{ J (at X)}$	C1
	kinetic energy at Y $= 4.3 + 1.4$ $= 5.7 \text{ J}$	A1
	or	
	$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mu^2 + mg(\Delta)h$	(C1)
	$v^2 = 3.4^2 + 2 \times 9.81 \times 1.8$ $v^2 = 46.9$ so $v = 6.85 \text{ (ms}^{-1}\text{)}$ $\text{KE} = \frac{1}{2} \times (2.4 / 9.81) \times 6.85^2$	(C1)
	$= 5.7 \text{ J}$	(A1)
2(c)(iii)	no variation or acceleration is (always) vertically downwards	B1
2(c)(iv)	horizontal straight line at a non-zero value of velocity	B1

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	rate of change of momentum	B1
3(a)(ii)	change in momentum = $(1.4 - 0.80) \times 3.0$	C1
	= 1.8 kg m s^{-1}	A1
3(b)(i)	resultant force (on block) is zero	B1
	(so) velocity is constant	B1
3(b)(ii)	$P = Fv$ or $P = Fs / t$	C1
	$v = 2.0 / 0.80$ (= 2.5 m s^{-1})	C1
	distance = 2.5×3.0 = 7.5 m	A1
	or	
	$P = W / t$ or $P = Fs / t$	(C1)
	$W = 2.0 \times 3.0$ (= 6.0 J)	(C1)
	distance = $6.0 / 0.80$ = 7.5 m	(A1)
3(c)	0 to 3.0 s: upward sloping straight line from the origin.	B1
	3.0 to 6.0 s: horizontal line at non-zero value of momentum with no 'step change' in momentum at 3.0 s	B1

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	Hooke's (law)	B1
4(b)	$k = F/x$ or $k = \text{gradient}$	C1
	$= \text{e.g. } 12.0 / (0.240 - 0.08)$ $= 75 \text{ N m}^{-1}$	A1
4(c)	$E = \frac{1}{2}Fx$ or $E = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$ or $E = \text{area under graph}$	C1
	$E = \frac{1}{2} \times 6.0 \times 0.080$ or $\frac{1}{2} \times 75 \times 0.08^2$ $= 0.24 \text{ J}$	A1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	(they are) perpendicular	B1
5(a)(ii)	(they are) parallel	B1
5(b)(i)	$\lambda = v / f$	C1
	$= 340 / 1700$ $= 0.20 \text{ m}$	A1
5(b)(ii)	$L = \frac{3}{4} \times \lambda = \frac{3}{4} \times 0.20$ $= 0.15 \text{ m}$	A1
5(b)(iii)	$\lambda = 4 \times 0.15$ or 0.20×3 $= 0.60 \text{ m}$	A1
5(c)(i)	$(I =) 8.5 \times \cos^2 35^\circ = 5.7 \text{ (W m}^{-2}\text{)}$	A1
5(c)(ii)	$5.2 = 5.7 \cos^2 \theta$ $(\theta = 17^\circ)$	C1
	$\alpha = 35^\circ + 17^\circ$ $= 52^\circ$	A1

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	temperature decreases (so) resistance decreases	B1
6(b)(i)	current = V/R	A1
6(b)(ii)	$I = Anvq$ $n = N/V$ or $n = N/AL$	C1
	$v = (V/R) / [(V/L) (N/V) e]$ or $(V/R) / [A (N/AL) e]$ $= VL / RNe$	A1
	or	
	$v = L/t$ $= L / (Q/I)$	(C1)
	$= LI / Q$ $= L(V/R) / Ne$ $= VL / RNe$	(A1)
6(b)(iii)	time = distance / speed or Q/I $= L / (VL / RNe)$ or $Ne / (V/R)$ time = RNe / V	A1

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Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	$V / 9.0 = 1800 / (1800 + 1200)$	C1
	$V = 5.4 \text{ V}$	A1
	or	
	$I = 9.0 / (1800 + 1200) = 3.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (A)}$ $V = 3.0 \times 10^{-3} \times 1800$	(C1)
	$= 5.4 \text{ V}$	(A1)
7(b)(i)	$L / 1.2 = 5.4 / 9.0$ or $XZ / 1.2 = 5.4 / 9.0$	C1
	$L = 0.72 \text{ m}$	A1
	or	
	$L / 1.2 = 1800 / (1800 + 1200)$ or $XZ / 1.2 = 1.8 / (1.8 + 1.2)$	(C1)
	$L = 0.72 \text{ m}$	(A1)
7(b)(ii)	(intensity) increase	B1
	(power) increase	B1
	(length XZ) decrease	B1

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Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)(i)	number of protons: equal/same	B1
	number of neutrons: unequal/different	B1
8(a)(ii)	down (quark) changes to up (quark) or up down down (quarks) change to up up down (quarks)	B1
8(a)(iii)	(electron) antineutrino	B1
8(b)	charm (quark charge) is $(+)2/3(e)$ or 2 charm (quark charges) is $(+)4/3(e)$ or bottom (quark charge) is $-1/3(e)$	C1
	charge = $+2/3(e) + 2/3(e) - 1/3(e)$ $= (+)1(e)$	A1



Cambridge International AS & A Level

PHYSICS

9702/23

Paper 2 AS Level Structured Questions

May/June 2023

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2023 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

PUBLISHED**Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

PUBLISHED**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:**

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Science-Specific Marking Principles

1	Examiners should consider the context and scientific use of any keywords when awarding marks. Although keywords may be present, marks should not be awarded if the keywords are used incorrectly.
2	The examiner should not choose between contradictory statements given in the same question part, and credit should not be awarded for any correct statement that is contradicted within the same question part. Wrong science that is irrelevant to the question should be ignored.
3	Although spellings do not have to be correct, spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. ethane / ethene, glucagon / glycogen, refraction / reflection).
4	The error carried forward (ecf) principle should be applied, where appropriate. If an incorrect answer is subsequently used in a scientifically correct way, the candidate should be awarded these subsequent marking points. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.
5	<u>'List rule' guidance</u> For questions that require <i>n</i> responses (e.g. State two reasons ...): • The response should be read as continuous prose, even when numbered answer spaces are provided. • Any response marked <i>ignore</i> in the mark scheme should not count towards <i>n</i>. • Incorrect responses should not be awarded credit but will still count towards <i>n</i>. • Read the entire response to check for any responses that contradict those that would otherwise be credited. Credit should not be awarded for any responses that are contradicted within the rest of the response. Where two responses contradict one another, this should be treated as a single incorrect response. • Non-contradictory responses after the first <i>n</i> responses may be ignored even if they include incorrect science.

6 Calculation specific guidance

Correct answers to calculations should be given full credit even if there is no working or incorrect working, **unless** the question states 'show your working'.

For questions in which the number of significant figures required is not stated, credit should be awarded for correct answers when rounded by the examiner to the number of significant figures given in the mark scheme. This may not apply to measured values.

For answers given in standard form (e.g. $a \times 10^n$) in which the convention of restricting the value of the coefficient (a) to a value between 1 and 10 is not followed, credit may still be awarded if the answer can be converted to the answer given in the mark scheme.

Unless a separate mark is given for a unit, a missing or incorrect unit will normally mean that the final calculation mark is not awarded. Exceptions to this general principle will be noted in the mark scheme.

7 Guidance for chemical equations

Multiples / fractions of coefficients used in chemical equations are acceptable unless stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

State symbols given in an equation should be ignored unless asked for in the question or stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

Abbreviations

/	Alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point.
()	Bracketed content indicates words which do not need to be explicitly seen to gain credit but which indicate the context for an answer. The context does not need to be seen but if a context is given that is incorrect then the mark should not be awarded.
—	Underlined content must be present in answer to award the mark. This means either the exact word or another word that has the same technical meaning.

Mark categories

B marks	These are <u>independent</u> marks, which do not depend on other marks. For a B mark to be awarded, the point to which it refers must be seen specifically in the candidate's answer.
M marks	These are <u>method</u> marks upon which A marks later depend. For an M mark to be awarded, the point to which it refers must be seen specifically in the candidate's answer. If a candidate is not awarded an M mark, then the later A mark cannot be awarded either.
C marks	These are <u>compensatory</u> marks which can be awarded even if the points to which they refer are not written down by the candidate, providing subsequent working gives evidence that they must have known them. For example, if an equation carries a C mark and the candidate does not write down the actual equation but does correct working which shows the candidate knew the equation, then the C mark is awarded. If a correct answer is given to a numerical question, all of the preceding C marks are awarded automatically. It is only necessary to consider each of the C marks in turn when the numerical answer is not correct.
A marks	These are <u>answer</u> marks. They may depend on an M mark or allow a C mark to be awarded by implication.

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	$t = \sqrt{2s / g}$ $= \sqrt{[(2 \times 36) / 9.81]}$	C1
	$= 2.7 \text{ s}$	A1
1(b)	• reaction time between hearing the splash and stopping the stop-watch • the sound (of the splash) takes time to reach the student or the stone hits the water at a different time to the sound being heard or the sound (of the splash) has to travel to the student • the student might not let go of the stone from ground level • the student might not let go of the stone and start the stop-watch at the same time • stop-watch may not be properly calibrated / has a zero error • (local value of) g is not (exactly) $9.81 \text{ (m s}^{-2}\text{)}$ • stone given initial velocity / initial velocity not zero • stone does not fall (exactly) vertically / in a straight line <i>Any three points, 1 mark each</i>	B3
1(c)	precise: results are close together / have little scatter	B1
	not accurate: the values are not close to / 50% different / (very) different from the true value	B1

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	$F = 1050 \times 9.81 \times 0.21V$ or $W = \rho \times 9.81 \times V$	C1
	$0.21V \times 1050 (\times 9.81) = V (\times 9.81) \times \rho$	A1
	$\rho = 220 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$	
2(b)(i)	$F = 1050 \times 9.81 \times V$ or $W = 220 \times 9.81 \times V$	C1
	$(V \times 1050 \times 9.81) - (V \times 220 \times 9.81) = (V \times 220) \times a$	C1
	$a = 37 \text{ m s}^{-2}$	A1
2(b)(ii)	the (downward) drag / viscous force increases (with speed)	M1
	resultant force decreases (as upthrust and weight remain the same)	M1
	acceleration decreases (as its velocity increases)	A1

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	<u>sum</u> / <u>total</u> momentum before = <u>sum</u> / <u>total</u> momentum after or <u>sum</u> / <u>total</u> momentum (of a system of objects) is constant	M1
	if no (resultant) external force / for an isolated system	A1
3(b)(i)	$3m \times 4 = m \times v \sin \theta$ ($v \sin \theta = 12$)	C1
	$2m \times 6 = m \times v \cos \theta$ ($v \cos \theta = 12$)	C1
	therefore $\sin \theta = \cos \theta$ or $\tan \theta = 1$ $\theta = 45^\circ$	A1
3(b)(ii)	$mv \times \cos 45^\circ = 12m$ or $mv \times \sin 45^\circ = 12m$ or $(mv)^2 = (3m \times 4)^2 + (2m \times 6)^2$	C1
	$v = 17 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	A1
3(c)(i)	(chemical energy) = $0.0050 \times 700 = 3.5 \text{ (J)}$ or (chemical energy) = $5.0 \times 0.700 = 3.5 \text{ (J)}$	A1

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)(ii)	$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	C1
	total $E = (0.5 \times 3m \times 4^2) + (0.5 \times 2m \times 6^2) + (0.5 \times m \times 17^2)$	C1
	$3.5 = 204m$	A1
	$m = 0.017 \text{ kg}$	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	the number of wavefronts/crests/troughs passing a fixed point per unit time or the number of oscillations per unit time (of source / point on wave / particle of medium)	B1
4(b)(i)	$T = 4 \times 0.50 \times 10^{-3}$	C1
	$(= 2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s})$	
	$f = 1 / 2.0 \times 10^{-3}$ $= 500 \text{ Hz}$	A1
4(b)(ii)	amplitude $= 2.8 \times 0.20$ $= 0.56 \text{ V}$	A1
4(c)	period same as original trace	B1
	sinusoidal wave of constant amplitude less than 2.8 cm throughout	M1
	amplitude 1.4 cm	A1

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)(i)	when (two or more) waves <u>meet</u> (at a point)	B1
	(resultant) displacement is the sum of the individual displacements	B1
4(d)(ii)	node-to-node separation is $\lambda / 2$ or microphone moves through 3 node-to-node separations or $d = 1.5\lambda$	C1
	$\lambda = 1.05 / 1.5$ $= 0.70 \text{ m}$	A1
4(d)(iii)	$v = f \times \lambda$	C1
	$= 500 \times 0.70$ $= 350 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	A1

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	correct symbol for the heater or for the LDR	M1
	all correct symbols in series (ignore voltmeter) and no extra symbols	A1
	correct symbol for voltmeter and in parallel with the heater	B1
5(b)(i)	$R = \rho L / A$	C1
	$= (1.1 \times 10^{-6} \times 2.0) / 3.8 \times 10^{-7}$	A1
	$= 5.8 \Omega$	
5(b)(ii)	$I = 4.8 / 5.8$	A1
	$= 0.83 \text{ A}$	
5(c)(i)	A larger (for new wire) or $A \propto d^2$ (and d larger for new wire) or $R \propto 1 / d^2$ (and d larger for new wire)	M1
	so R is less (than that of first wire)	A1
5(c)(ii)	(heater / total resistance decreases so) current (in circuit) increases (so p.d. across LDR increases) or heater resistance decreases so it has a smaller share/proportion/fraction of the (total) voltage / e.m.f.	M1
	(so voltmeter) reading is less (than 4.8 V)	A1

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	(Young modulus =) stress / strain	B1
6(b)(i)	unstretched length = 1.9980 m	A1
6(b)(ii)	stress = F / A	C1
	$= 30 / 9.5 \times 10^{-7}$ $= 3.2 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}$	A1
	strain = $0.0050 / 1.9980$ $= 2.5 \times 10^{-3}$	A1

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	down charge = $-1/3(e)$ and charm charge = $(+)2/3(e)$	B1
	all antiquarks have opposite sign and same (non-zero) magnitude of charge as the corresponding quarks	B1
7(b)(i)	udd or cdd	B1
7(b)(ii)	$u\bar{d}$ or $c\bar{d}$	B1
7(c)(i)	lepton(s)	B1
7(c)(ii)	positron / neutrino / antineutrino	B1